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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The Warsaw Medical Academy

1. The Warsaw Medical Academy, which is organized on the Soviet pattern, is one of the best of its type in Poland. It was established as a "specialized school", with separate faculties for therapeutics, pediatrics, and preventive medicine, and hygiene. The curriculum is organized to enable students in 25X1 all three faculties to share a common course of study during their first three years, after which they begin to specialize. Newly graduated doctors are regarded to a degree as specialists, and are sent by the Social Health Services to small provincial towns and villages, where a severe shortage of doctors prevails. 25X1

The Curriculum of Medical Academies.

2. In addition to subjects normally taught at Western medical colleges, the following subjects are included in the curriculum of Polish medical faculties: Marxist philosophy, political economy, the organization of the Polish health services, physical training, and military training, both theoretical and practical. The caliber of the professional training suffers from the addition of these subjects. Medical courses last five years and, effective in 1956, graduates may set up practice after serving only one year's internship. The latter consists of six months experience in internal diseases, and three months each for pediatrics and obstetrics. 25X1

Medical InstitutesThe State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw

3. The State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw is an important national center of medical research. It is composed of the following sections: communal hygiene; work hygiene; school hygiene; sanitary statistics; epidemiology; parasitology, with a special entomological section; and microbiology and serology. The latter is subdivided into sections for: general bacteriology; serology and immunology; diphtheria; Streptococcus infections; Salmonella infections; Shigella infections; Leptospira infections; Rickettsia infections 25X1

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and filter-passing virus infections.

4. Work is especially concentrated on microbiology and epidemiology. Since 1953 the latter section had been engaged principally in the following investigations:
 - a. The etiology of exanthematic typhus, with special emphasis upon the sporadic occurrence of Brill's disease, relapses of epidemic exanthematic typhus, according to Zinsser;
 - b. Meningoencephalitis transmitted by tick bite. Two endemic centers of this disease have been discovered during the last five years, in the districts of ~~Nysa (Neissa)~~ and Bialowieza;
 - c. Tularemia.
5. Particularly valuable work has been carried out in the microbiological and serological sections, under some of the most prominent scientists, concerning Rickettsia infections. A number of papers have been published concerning the laboratory diagnosis of exanthematic typhus, both of the epidemic form caused by Rickettsia prowazekii, and of the endemic or murine form caused by Rickettsia prowazekii mooseri. Since 1951 research in the filter-passing section, under the director of the institute, has been concentrated on poliomyelitis and meningoencephalitis transmitted by tick bite. Some strains of the causative viruses have recently been isolated. During the spring and summer of 1953-1955, the institute organized three "expeditions" to the areas where ticks are vectors of meningoencephalitis. The investigative team, consisting of an epidemiologist, an epizootiologist, a clinician, a veterinarian, an entomologist, and a microbiologist, were investigating the natural reservoir of the virus, its mode of transmission to man, and the isolation of its strain. In the spring of 1956, the highly successful results of the mission were reported to the Conference of Polish Microbiologists in Poznan.

The Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine

6. The Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine in Gdansk (Danzig) is concerned with the hygiene and sanitary conditions of naval personnel and port workers, as well as with contagious and tropical diseases. The microbiological section is headed by an eminent bacteriologist, while the director of the parasitological section is known internationally for his work on toxoplasmosis and helminthiasis. An expert on mosquitoes and ticks of the Gdansk and Szczecin (Stettin) district supervises entomological research.

The Institute for Occupational Diseases and the Hygiene of the Rural Population

7. The Institute for Occupational Diseases and Hygiene of the Rural Population, which was established in Lublin in 1947, is the only institution of its type in Europe. It is at present an important study center in its field, especially with reference to the transfer of diseases from animals to men (anthropozoonosis).

The Cancer Institute in Warsaw

8. The Cancer Institute is mainly engaged in research into etiopathogenesis, its early diagnosis, and the therapy of malignant tumors. It is connected with a special hospital in Gliwice (Gleiwitz) for clinical work.

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The Tuberculosis Institute in Warsaw

9. The Tuberculosis Institute in Warsaw concentrates on prophylaxis, especially BCG vaccination, early surgical treatment of lung tuberculosis and general treatment. Clinical research is done at the institute's sanitarium in Otwock.

The Institute of Rheumatology in Warsaw

10. The Rheumatological Institute is chiefly concerned with the problems of "primitive deforming rheumatism", its early diagnosis and treatment. The institute reportedly maintains a clinical ward in a Warsaw hospital.

The Institute of Hematology in Warsaw

11. The Institute of Hematology, which has a number of well-equipped laboratories, is primarily engaged in work on bone-marrow pathology, and diseases of the spleen.

The Institute of Mother and Child Care in Warsaw

12. The Institute of Mother and Child Care, which is concerned with the hygiene, prevention, and treatment of diseases of children and expectant mothers, directs its research principally to the problems of infantile diarrhea, whooping cough, diphtheria, and toxocosis during pregnancy. The institute has its own modern hospital in Warsaw.

The Institute of Immunology and Experimental Medicine in Wroclaw(Breslau)

13. In 1954 the Institute of Immunology and Experimental Medicine was established in Wroclaw. In its modern laboratories, research in all branches of microbiology, serology, and immunology is carried out, though the principal subjects of research are the RH-factor, the serodiagnosis of infections, including those caused by filter-passing viruses. One of the institution's most prominent members is engaged in research on the influenza virus, and published a monograph on the subject in 1955.

The Institute of Medical Postgraduate Study in Warsaw

14. The Institute for Medical Postgraduate Study holds courses of instruction, both theoretical and practical, of varying duration periodically. The physicians receive free room and board, and continue to draw their salaries during the study period. Candidates are selected by the provincial health departments, and must be approved by the institute.
15. In 1952-1953, 25 endemic foci of tularemia in man were discovered in Szczecin Voivodship, and a paper describing 70 such cases was published. The Ministries of Health, Agriculture, State Farms, and Forestry agreed that it was necessary to organize a joint investigation of the natural reservoirs of pasteurella tularensis in that region. From May to November 1953, a team of 20 experts, under the director of the Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine, did research on the subject.

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The expedition, the first of its type in Poland, was a complete success. Its conclusion showed, that, although almost all cases of tularemia in man in that province were caused through direct or indirect contact with rabbits, the endemic vector of pasteurella tularensis was the tick. 25X1

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Personalities

The following Polish medical personalities are known:

16. Dr. Wieslaw Bajkowski,

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17. Professor Bolechowski, fmu,

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18. Choinacka, fmu,

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19. Dr. Henryk Dabroeski,

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25X1

20. Professor Dobrowolski, fmu,

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25X1

21. Marek Eisner,

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22. Garmuszewski, fmu,

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23. Dr. Gerstenberger, fmu,

25X1

25X1

24. Professor Edward Gorzkowski,

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25. Professor Franciszek Groer,

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26. Professor Anatol Gruzewski,

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27. Professor Walenty Hartwig,

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28. Jablonski, fmu,

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29. Professor Ing. Just, fmu,

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30. Dr. Halina Kicinska,

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25X1

31. Professor Konarski

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32. Kolanowska, fmu,

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33. Professor Jan Koszczewski,

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34. Slawomir Kozlowski,

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35. Professor Krause, fnu,

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25X1

36. Ludwig Krzyzaniak,

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37. Dr. Henryk Lambert, a

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38. Professor Lempicki, fnu,

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39. Luczak, fnu,

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40. Professor Henryk Makower,

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41. Marius, fmu,

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42. Professor Mazur

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25X1

43. Professor Dr. Meisel,

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44. His wife, Dr. Irena Meisel,

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45. Professor Mietkowski,

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46. Professor Misiewicz, fmu,

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47. Dr. Nikolay Mukha,

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48. Wanda Murczynska

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49. Dr. Pakula,

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50. Pienkowska, fmu,

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51. Professor Dr. Feliks Prezemycki,

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52. Radziszewska, fmu,

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53. Professor Eleonora Reicher,

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54. Dr. Romuald Reichert,

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55. Rybicki, fmu, about 40,

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56. Dr. Sokal, fmu,

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57. Tadeusz Sokolowski,

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58. Professor Kazimierz Stojalowski,

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59. Sypniewski, fmu,

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60. Professor Jozef Taniewski,

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61. Tworek, fmu,

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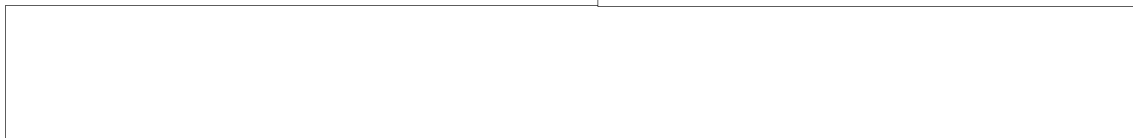
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62. Professor Walczynski, fnu,



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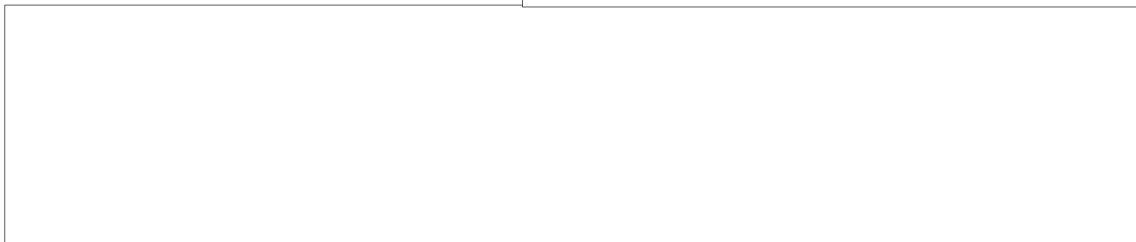


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63. Edmund Wojciechowski,



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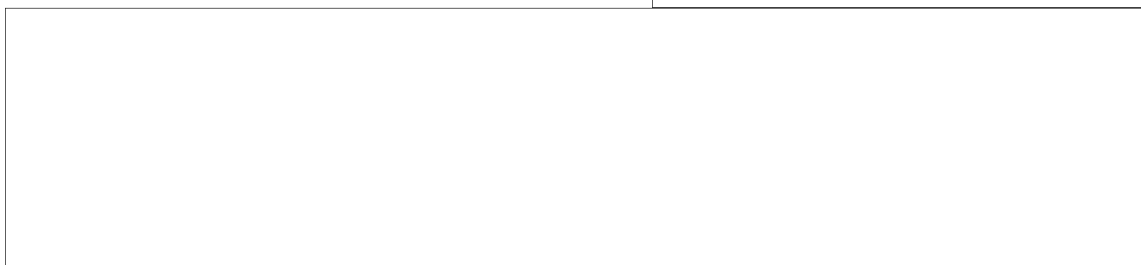


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64. Professor Stanislaw Zajaczek,



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